

(306)

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB; NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

AND THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

From the 8th to the 16th of November, 1868.

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THE *Bhiddia Bilass*, of the 10th of October, and the same paper of the 17th, do not contain anything requiring particular notice. The fact of firing having been heard at Agrare in Hazara is referred to, but it is all copied from English newspapers.

The *Mujm-ool Bharain*, of the 22nd of October, mentions that the person who has become notorious under the name of Feroze Shah has gone to Affghanisthan, and that "now no enemy of the English remains." It is said that the Sheeas laugh at Feroze Shah and his working.

The following appears under the heading "Cashmere":—"Certain Kohistanee Chiefs, whose lands have been given over to the Maharajah of Cashmere, and pensions granted in lieu of them, have been informed that the pensions, &c., are in perpetuity, but that in the case of no male offspring being forthcoming, the pensions will not descend to the females."

The *Laurence Gazette*, of the 23rd of October, referring to the reply of the Government of India to the letter of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, says that its purport is that the Government is anxious to have a powerful Governor in Cabul, in



order that the friendship of Dost Mahomed Khan may not be forgotten, and that a correspondence between the Government and Governor of Cabul may be kept up. Further, that in future the Ruler of Cabul shall make such arrangements as will prevent war and bloodshed, as the Government of India has been much grieved at what has already taken place. It is added that the Ameer Shere Ali is most anxious to preserve friendly relations with the British Government, and has treated the news-writer with great consideration.

Another disturbance is noticed as having occurred between the Chiefs of Jheend and Loharloo. It is said that the quarrels between these Chiefs were formerly caused by the conduct of the Loharloo Chief, and the Government has consequently advised that Chief to govern his State and people properly.

The *Rahnoomai Punjab*, of the 23rd of October, after extracts from English journals, notices the fact of one or two highway robberies having been perpetrated in Gwalior, and a murder at Mooltan, after which the following appears:—"It is said that a case of great firmness has recently taken place. A coolie who had worked for some time in the service of a gentleman, when he was discharged went in a supplicating manner to ask for his wages; the gentleman became angry and fired at the coolie with a gun, but luckily the ball did not take effect; the coolie ran and gave information to the Police, and a Constable was sent to seize the gentleman, but he, the Constable, received the same harsh treatment. The gentleman was subsequently captured, and was held to bail in the sum of Rs. 5,000."

Under the heading "Fresh news from the Frontier" the following appears:—"A person named Guffar Khan, a Pathan, took sixteen thousand rupees with him, and went to General Wilde at Agror to ask forgiveness at the time when his, Guffar Khan's, son and son-in-law were still against the British. At last these also came, and all three were pardoned,



so now all the runaways are under Government rule, and the Government forces have been victorious. This is a matter of congratulation to the Government. The Government has not taken the two guns called *Shere butcha* (Tiger's cubs) which were with Guffar Khan. It is rumoured that the Lieutenant-Governor will go up to the seat of war."

The *Dubdubba Secundree*, of the 24th of October, the *Koh-i-Noor* of the same date, the *Unjumun Hind* also of the 24th, and the *Kaleid Ummeid* of the same date, do not call for special notice.

The *Malwa Ukhbar*, of the 21st of October, publishes news from Japan to the effect that many hundred Japanese are imprisoned, and it has been ruled by their Ruler that they do penance and give up their new religion, otherwise they will be kept in prison and be made to pay the penalty of their crimes with hard labor. The writer remarks that "it is imperative on their Rulers to bring the Japanese Christians to their own way, otherwise let the wilderness be their dwelling-place, and this hardship be removed from them."

The *Muir Gazette*, of the 25th of October, remarks that some time ago the grand-children and nieces of Tippoo Sultan petitioned the Secretary of State, that the allowance the male grand-children of Tippoo Sultan receive should, in like manner, be allowed them. The reply was that he could not interfere, but the petition has been forwarded for enquiry.

The *Karnama Hind*, of the 26th of October, does not require particular notice.

The *Sholatoor*, of the 27th of October, publishes a good deal of stale news from other sources, after which the opening of the Arabic School in Delhi on the 18th of October is referred to. "At 8 o'clock of the 18th October, all the Chiefs and nobles of the city assembled at the house of the Nawab Mahomed Ameen-colla (Orf Ummoo Jan). The pro-



ceedings opened with the blessing to the *Koran*, after which to the Prophet; at the conclusion of which Mahomed Ameen-colla (Ummoo Jan) stood up, and delivered a lecture with great eloquence on religious subjects; the proceedings concluding by a collection from the native gentlemen assembled amounting to Rs. 839."

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette*, of the 31st of October, after extracts from English papers without comment, publishes the following under the heading "Hydrabad, Deccan." A correspondent states "that a letter has lately been received by the Nizam from the Governor-General, stating that he, the Nizam, has power to do what he pleases in his own territories, and that whenever he pleases he can dismiss his Prime Minister, but at the same time as Sir Salar Jung is a true friend and good counsellor, he should not be dismissed, his arrangements for governing the country being so good," &c., &c. The writer goes on to say that "it was solely on account of misgovernment that the Government of India joined the Berar country to its own territory; and if, which God forbid, any mismanagement is apparent, then, *nolens volens*, the Government will have to interfere in this way. It is said that this letter has made the Nizam still more angry with Salar Jung, and that it will not be surprising if he is some day dismissed; besides which there are the city people who are displeased with him."

"Some time ago a letter was forwarded from the British Government to a Chief of Rajpootana, and on receipt it was discovered that a word had been omitted: the Chief, under the impression that this should not have been, sent one of his people to the Political Agent, and requested that the omission might be rectified."

The *Ukmil-ool Ukhbar*, of the 28th of October, does not require particular attention.

The *Oudh Ukhbar*, of the 27th of October, publishes the following under the heading "Refusal of a Request":—"Some



time ago the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah applied to the Government of India to allow the family of the late Ex-King of Delhi, Bahadur Shah, to return to Delhi: the Government of the Punjab was referred to on the subject, but the proposition was not favored. It is now said that the Government of India has done the same by it."

The following appears under the heading "Nahun":—"On the 19th of October, Meer Talib Hoosein's *urzee* (petition), and the letter of the Sahib Agent, were received by the Maharajah Nahun. The subject of the latter was that other Chiefs had arrived at Simla, and the Governor-General was desirous of seeing him, the Rajah, so that if he would go it would be an act of courtesy and kindness. On this the Maharajah at once closed the business of the Court, and proceeded to Simla, where he arrived on the 22nd of October."

Allusion is made to some paragraph which appeared in an English paper, concerning the desire of Wajid Ali Shah to have his allowance increased, and his frequent applications to obtain this. It is said "that he represents that in comparison with the revenue of Oudh his pension is very small. The Government does not comply with his request, upon the grounds that the revenue of Oudh was lessened, and that what is now realized by Government was not realized in the time of rebellion," &c., &c. The editor of the *Oudh Ukhbar* thinks "that the reason given for non-compliance is a matter of surprise, as if the revenue of the Oudh country was lessened by the faults of Wajid Ali Shah. It was his own loss during his rule, and no harm was done to Government; but, independent of this, if the Government, in consequence of the mismanagement of Wajid Ali Shah, annexed the country of Oudh, what more can it take than the country; and even then something still remains to be set aside as increase of pension. This is worthy of attention, and in favor of the acceptance of his request it should be remembered that, at the time when the Government annexed Oudh, and Outram



*Sahib*, the Resident at Lucknow, began the work, the first request of Wajid Ali Shah was, that it might be understood that he, of his own free will, gave the country to the Government. By this it is clear that the Government, full of freedom, and looking to the future, required the consent of Wajid Ali Shah, and up to this whatever was allowed him was allowed by the kindness of Government, and if the Government receive this request which he himself makes, and become reconciled by this act of liberality, it will be soon seen what was the object of Government in first taking the country."

The *Rohilkhund Ukhbar*, of the 24th of October, and the *Zea-ool Ukhbar* of the 1st of November, do not require special notice.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the 30th of October, contains the usual amount of writing in the English and Urdu character.

The *Benares Gazette*, of the 26th of October, is principally occupied with stale news.

The *Sadiq-ool Ukhbar*, of the 24th of October, quotes *Indian Public Opinion* upon the chances of famine, and the freedom allowed to grain-dealers in the matter of realizing their own prices, without considering the sufferings of the poor and needy, &c., &c. The writer goes on to say that he cannot suppose that Government wish to protect and foster the small band of men called *bunneeahs* to the injury of the people generally, and directs the attention of Government to the subject as one calling for interference; adding, that if measures are not adopted to mitigate the evil, it will end in ruin to the people at large, and great expense to Government.

The *Sadiq-ool Ukhbar*, of the 17th of October, after extracts from other sources, publishes the following under the heading "Cabul":—"Whom it pleases Him to exalt, He will give a crown, and those He wishes to humble He will bring down to the dust. Look at the omnipotence of God, for under the blue sky neither has "Nadir" remained firm, nor anything



else, and Shere Ali Khan, the exile, has again become possessor of the throne of Cabul. God is great indeed ! All are evil before Him, and He alone is all in all. Government and wealth are not inherited by any one ; they are gifts from Heaven alone, and His name only will remain."

The *Malwa Ukhbar* does not call for particular notice.

The *Moofeed-ool-Anam*, of the 27th of October, after extracts from other papers, refers to the intention of Sir Robert Hamilton to go into Parliament " as a subject of congratulation to all Malwa, Central India, and the independent States of Hindosthan generally, as they may expect to derive much benefit from the experience and wisdom of that gentleman, as the Houses of Parliament will listen with attention, while the people of Hindoostan will close their eyes, and say that whatever Hamilton *Sahib* says is quite correct, because the people of this country know him, and the Malwa people look upon him as their father. When he takes his seat in Parliament we will give an article for our readers' perusal, but just now there is no necessity to do so."

"Cashmere.—It is said that there has been some disturbance between the Shawl merchants and the Maharajah, in consequence of which many of the former have left Cashmere and gone into other States, where they have commenced business. The people generally say that, except in Cashmere, these shawls cannot be made, but this is not true, because the shawls are worked by human hands and not by a miracle."

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 30th of October, after extracts from other papers, notices the report concerning the intention of their Excellencies, the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, to visit Peshawur in December, for the purpose of meeting Shere Ali Khan of Cabul, and remarks that if this be true it is all right and proper, but that the Government when drawing out a fresh treaty ought to stipulate for some arrangement about Jellalabad, or this side of it at least, because between it and the British boundary there is great mismanage-



ment, and every ten paces the Khyberees and Kohistanes try their own ruling powers, and independent of this they rob and plunder whole caravans of travellers, in consequence of which there is no safety for life or property ; and if by holding this part of the country the Ameer of Cabul cannot keep the people in subjection or order, let him place it in the hands of Government. Moreover, the establishment of British Agencies at Herat, Candahar, Guznee, &c., will greatly facilitate trade and commerce."

The *Ukhbar Alum*, of the 29th of October, the *Rahnoomai Punjab* of the 30th, and the *Punjabee Ukhbar* of the same date, do not require particular notice.

The *Koh-i-Noor*, of the 31st of October, after extracts from English papers, Cabul news, &c., &c., publishes the following under the heading "Hansie":—"It is said that in all the large villages, and the city of Hissar, grain has been made over to trustworthy men, is soaked in large iron vessels over night, and in the morning mixed with oil, and half a seer given to every poor person. By this means it is hoped that the sufferers by famine will be spared much, otherwise thousands would have died."

It is further said that the order passed, for slaughtering cattle outside the city walls of Hansie, has caused the butchers to close their shops.

Under the heading "Mooltan" the following appears:—A correspondent writes mysteriously concerning a case in which a very great man is mixed up. The writer says, "the result is that the case has gone into the Court, but as just now it is only being enquired into, it is better to say no more on the subject."

The *Mujmool Bharain*, of the 29th of October, notices the state of affairs on the frontier ; the attempt on the part of the Bonairees to get hold of Feroze Shah, and the seizure of some of the Chiefs (Khans) by the Akhoond of Swat, because he was displeased with Abdoolla Khan, &c., &c.



The following vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz. :—

| No. | NAME OF PAPER.                         | WHERE PUBLISHED. | DATE.      | WHEN RECEIVED. |
|-----|----------------------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
|     |                                        |                  | 1868.      | 1868.          |
| 1   | <i>Bhiddia Bilass,</i> ...             | Jummoo, ...      | Octr. 10th | Octr. 27th     |
| 2   | <i>Ditto,</i> ...                      | Ditto, ...       | " 17th     | " 27th         |
| 3   | <i>Mujm-ool Bharain,</i> ...           | Loodiana, ...    | " 22nd     | " 27th         |
| 4   | <i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...           | Meerut, ...      | " 23rd     | " 30th         |
| 5   | <i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i> ...           | Sealkote, ...    | " 23rd     | " 27th         |
| 6   | <i>Dubdubba Secundree,</i> ...         | Rampore, ...     | " 24th     | " 30th         |
| 7   | <i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> ...                 | Lahore, ...      | " 24th     | " 27th         |
| 8   | <i>Unjumun Hind,</i> ...               | Lucknow, ...     | " 24th     | " 29th         |
| 9   | <i>Kaleid Ummeid,</i> ...              | Lahore, ...      | " 24th     | " 28th         |
| 10  | <i>Malwa Ukhbar,</i> ...               | Indore, ...      | " 21st     | " 27th         |
| 11  | <i>Muir Gazette,</i> ...               | Meerut, ...      | " 25th     | " 28th         |
| 12  | <i>Karnama Hind,</i> ...               | Lucknow, ...     | " 26th     | " 29th         |
| 13  | <i>Sholatoor,</i> ...                  | Cawnpore, ...    | " 27th     | " 30th         |
| 14  | <i>Oordoo Dehli Gazette,</i> ...       | Agra, ...        | " 31st     | " 31st         |
| 15  | <i>Ukmil-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...           | Delhi, ...       | " 28th     | " 30th         |
| 16  | <i>Oudh Ukhbar,</i> ...                | Lucknow, ...     | " 27th     | " 31st         |
| 17  | <i>Rohilkhund Ukhbar,</i> ...          | Moradabad, ...   | " 24th     | " 31st         |
| 18  | <i>Zea-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...             | Delhi, ...       | Novr. 1st  | Novr. 1st      |
| 19  | <i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i> ... | Allygurh, ...    | Octr. 30th | " 1st          |
| 20  | <i>Benares Gazette,</i> ...            | Benares, ...     | " 26th     | " 1st          |
| 21  | <i>Sadiq-ool Ukhbar,</i> ...           | Bhawulpore, ...  | " 24th     | " 1st          |
| 22  | <i>Ditto,</i> ...                      | Ditto, ...       | " 17th     | " 1st          |
| 23  | <i>Malwa Ukhbar,</i> ...               | Indore, ...      | " 28th     | " 2nd          |
| 24  | <i>Moofeed-ool-Anam,</i> ...           | Futtehgurh, ...  | " 29th     | " 2nd          |
| 25  | <i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...           | Meerut, ...      | " 30th     | " 2nd          |
| 26  | <i>Ukhbar Alum,</i> ...                | Ditto, ...       | " 29th     | " 3rd          |
| 27  | <i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i> ...           | Sealkote, ...    | " 30th     | " 3rd          |
| 28  | <i>Punjabee Ukhbar,</i> ...            | Lahore, ...      | " 30th     | " 3rd          |
| 29  | <i>Koh-i-Noor,</i> ...                 | Ditto, ...       | " 31st     | " 3rd          |
| 30  | <i>Mujm-ool Bharain,</i> ...           | Loodiana, ...    | " 29th     | " 3rd          |

(True translation.)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

*Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press,  
Upper India.*

DEHLI :  
The 16th November, 1868. }



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in this Report, etc. :—

| No. | NAME OF PAPER.  | Where Pub-<br>lished. | DATE.          | When<br>Inspected. |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1   | Amala Bazar     | ... ..                | Oct. 10th 1868 | Oct. 27th 1868     |
| 2   | Amala           | ... ..                | " 17th "       | " 27th "           |
| 3   | Amala and Bazar | ... ..                | " 22nd "       | " 27th "           |
| 4   | Amala Bazar     | ... ..                | " 24th "       | " 27th "           |
| 5   | Amala Bazar     | ... ..                | " 24th "       | " 27th "           |
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| 39  | Amala Bazar     | ... ..                | " 24th "       | " 27th "           |
| 40  | Amala Bazar     | ... ..                | " 24th "       | " 27th "           |
| 41  | Amala Bazar     | ... ..                | " 24th "       | " 27th "           |
| 42  | Amala Bazar     | ... ..                | " 24th "       | " 27th "           |
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| 44  | Amala Bazar     | ... ..                | " 24th "       | " 27th "           |
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| 47  | Amala Bazar     | ... ..                | " 24th "       | " 27th "           |
| 48  | Amala Bazar     | ... ..                | " 24th "       | " 27th "           |
| 49  | Amala Bazar     | ... ..                | " 24th "       | " 27th "           |
| 50  | Amala Bazar     | ... ..                | " 24th "       | " 27th "           |

(The translation)

GEORGE WAGNER

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press  
Upper India

DEBIL :

The 10th November, 1868